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A PATENT DEVIL FISH

Which Seeks to Throw Its Deadly Arms About An Important Industry.

Opposition to Royalties on Machinery—A Sewing Machine Company Endeavoring to Perpetuate Its Robberies.

CORONEL, N. Y., June 26.—The meeting of knit goods manufacturers at this place was of great importance, its main object being to resist the payment of royalties on patent machinery. It appears that about 100 patents have been issued within the past two or three years on machinery for trimming the seams of knit goods, and 47 of these patents have been taken by the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company. Hosiery men say there is not a new idea in any one of the 100 patents, and that they are all based upon a machine which was used for trimming the seams of leather goods, the patent upon which expired years ago.

THE ROYALTY SYSTEM.

The Wilcox & Gibbs Company have attached one of these trimmers to their sewing machine, by means of which the machine seems the garment and trims the edges simultaneously. This mechanism is not offered for sale, but is leased to manufacturers on the following terms: \$50 for each machine, and royalties of two cents per dozen pairs of stockings, three cents per dozen cotton shirts or drawers, and five cents per dozen shirts or drawers made wholly or in part of wool. The manufacturer who uses one of these machines must agree to make a correct record of goods sewed thereon, and pay the above royalties monthly. He must also mark all his goods as the sewing machine company shall direct; and must not sub-let the machines or allow them to be used by others than his own employees, or remove them without the permission of the lessor.

PENALTIES AND EXPENSES.

In case the hosiery manufacturer has violated any of the conditions of the contract, the company can then collect royalties as follows: 5 cents per dozen pairs of stockings, 5 cents per dozen cotton shirts or drawers, and 10 cents per dozen wool shirts or drawers. The importance of this matter to knit goods manufacturers is evident from the statement that, if the Wilcox & Gibbs Company is successful in getting the monopoly that it is working for, the royalties which must be paid by the manufacturers of Coburn on the sewing and trimming machines alone will amount to \$300,000. Similar royalties must be paid by the knitting mills of the other towns and cities in the Mohawk Valley as well as of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and all other sections of the country. The matter is not a local one, therefore, but affects the whole hosiery and knit goods interest of the United States.

It was stated that a similar association which was formed some time ago by the hosiery manufacturers in Philadelphia had already saved its members \$200,000 in royalties; and that the Wilcox & Gibbs Company had not dared to bring a suit against any member of that Association. A manufacturer said: "The patent upon which the Wilcox & Gibbs company are trying to fight off other trimmers is a reissue of what is known as the Shorey patent. This reissue was granted long after the original patent, because the latter was not considered broad enough. The courts have just decided in the famous barb-wire case that such a reissue of a patent is invalid."

ANOTHER SERIOUS QUESTION.

Another matter which occurred just previous to the meeting is of general importance to all users of machinery. It appears that a number of parties have lately been making a sewing-machine of the same shape and appearance as the old Wilcox & Gibbs machine upon which the patents have expired. The patents having expired, it was supposed the manufacture of the machine was open to the public, but the W. & G. company have obtained an opinion of a New York City Court to the effect that sewing machines made in the shape of theirs appear to be infringements of their trade-mark rights. Armed with this opinion, temporary injunctions were obtained and served on several machinery men at the meeting on Monday, to restrain them from manufacturing or offering for sale sewing machines not made by the Wilcox & Gibbs company, but having the appearance of their machines. This action, of course, had no reference to the trimmer and 'seamer' questions, but is believed to have been taken by the W. & G. Company at that time to give the manufacturers who were then about to assemble, a proper respect for the fighting qualities of the company. The granting of these injunctions is thought to have opened up a very serious question, viz: Can a patentee hold a monopoly of an invention for seven years by means of a patent, and then continue the same monopoly perpetually under the guise of a trade-mark?

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A Power Responsible Only to the Moral Sense of the People.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The rural editors of the State of New York gathered the other day in holiday convention in the metropolis. One of the features of the occasion was an address on "The Liberty of the Press," delivered by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, from which one or two extracts may profitably be made. Mr. Depew said: "A little more than a quarter of a century ago began the real liberty of the press. Now, the press is an educator in every branch of human thought and activity. It opens all the doors of the mind, and enters for good or ill. It has unrestricted admission to the house and unrivaled influence in the family. It exercises, and in a sense fills the functions of preacher and teacher, of censor and critic, of thinking and voting for its readers. Napoleon said

that four newspapers were more dangerous than a hundred thousand soldiers, and he thought his conquests unstable until he had subdued the press of Europe and compelled it to take its opinions from the Monitor, which he edited himself."

"The press is the mirror of the daily life of the world, but it performs the very highest duty in selecting what it shall reflect. The newspaper is read by the boy before he begins the study of his morning's lesson, and it is his companion after he returns from school. It is beside our daughter in her boudoir and her bedroom. It drops into those young lives facts, thoughts, and impressions which bear sweet or bitter fruit in after years. You and I have known the whole moral nature of youth soiled and spoiled by this unguarded and unguardable communion. It is often said that there is enormous profit in ministering to the depraved and debased elements in human nature, and that the papers which refrain throw away fortunes. I do not believe it, if the paper has come to stay. Without the family support no newspaper can survive, and that journal will have the longest life, the largest profits, and the greatest influence which, as far as possible, admits to its columns only such matter as its editor would freely narrate at his own table. It is said that whenever two Russians are together one of them is a Government spy, and the opinions of every individual, no matter where uttered, are part of the records of the secret police. In our higher civilization and perfect freedom the 'Third Section' has no existence, but the press performs its functions and shares its secrets with all the world. A sense of security in absolute publicity is an underlying force in all free governments, and there is great good in our refinement of principle which compels men whose position is official or semi-public in relation to their fellows to frequent accountability. While docile and tractable, so as to be easily swayed or led within certain legitimate boundaries, yet public opinion is always the master. The newspaper is strongest which best reflects it. In moulding and forming the views of the community as to men or measures, the newspaper wields a mighty influence, but the most powerful organ can not run counter to the beliefs or moral sense of its constituency."

AT SEA IN A BALLOON.

Details of the Voyage of M. L'Hôte Across the English Channel.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph sends the following from Brussels: "M. L'Hôte, a young man of engaging manners, I found to-day looking very pale and fatigued from the perils to which he had so recently been exposed. He is suffering most from giddiness, but hopes that a day's rest will set him up again. As soon as his health shall be quite restored, he assured me with much earnestness he will make another attempt to cross the Channel, and expressed himself confident of ultimate success. M. L'Hôte said that after various preliminary trips last week, in company with his friend M. Elroy, he determined to make the attempt to reach England on Friday evening, having a predilection for night trips. When the time for starting approached, however, his companion thought the weather looked too threatening for aerial navigation, and energetically endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, but without success. Even Elroy's refusal to encourage his rashness by accompanying him had no effect upon his obstinate resolution to make the trip. Accordingly at midnight on Friday the balloon cast off and rapidly ascended."

"He must have travelled quickly, for he soon found himself over the sea, off the coast of Belgium. Far up among the clouds he found a terrible difference in the weather, for, almost without warning he sailed into a violent storm wave. Here the beating of the rain, the heavy gusts of wind and the loud reverberations of the thunder put the stability of the balloon to a fearful and unforeseen test. The whole fabric was convulsed with continuous vibrations and tossed and pitched in a manner which made it difficult for the giddy and benumbed aeronaut to keep his hold on the car. However, with some difficulty, he managed to open the valve and descended at noon on Saturday to within, as far as he could calculate, eight hundred metres of the sea. Unfortunately, in the lower strata there prevailed a thick fog, which made it impossible for him to ascertain his exact whereabouts. He made another ascent in hopes of finding the elements more propitious, but the storm was still raging up in the clouds, and he therefore considered it prudent to keep nearer the sea. As the afternoon wore on he noticed with alarm that the gas in his balloon was dangerously decreasing, and he began to realize his peril."

"At four o'clock the ropes dangling from the car touched the sea, and he knew that the critical time had come. The whole of his ballast, of which the car could hold but a comparatively limited supply, had by this time become completely exhausted. He at once threw out, one after another, instruments, cases and indeed every movable article in the car. But the balloon responded languidly, and in a very few minutes the car itself touched the water, and the sea broke furiously almost every minute clean over the car, drenching its unhappy occupant to the skin. The ropes and lines too were dashed about in a bewildering manner, and these combined horrors had almost made M. L'Hôte despair, when he caught sight of the sails of a fishing lugger, which turned out to be the Noemi. The captain of the Noemi almost simultaneously caught sight of the balloon, which he for some time took to be a ship on fire, and manoeuvred round and round accordingly. When, however, he ascertained what the strange craft really was, he at once launched a boat and with immense difficulty rescued the aeronaut from a fate which, but for his timely appearance, would not long have been delayed. L'Hôte found he had been rescued within ten miles of the English coast. He and the balloon, which had burst, were taken aboard the Noemi and landed at Antwerp shortly after midnight. L'Hôte is full of gratitude to the captain of the Noemi."

NO MORE SUNSTROKE.

An Ingenious Yankee Solves the Difficult Problem.

How to Rob King Sol of His Intensely-Scorching Heat—A Sensation and Probable Revolution in Head-Gear.

Boston, June 25.—The nearest approach to perfection in a covering for the human head has hitherto been found in the so-called "Tourist's hat," in the top of which a thin sheet of cork is placed, it being a well-known non-conductor of heat. Appliances for ventilation are also left around the band of the hat, and while apparently a sensible idea, the device has proved cumbersome and unsatisfactory, invariably looking cooler than it is. While the tourist has been trying first one style and then another, the average pedestrian has adopted a score of expedients with little or no success. The most common, and, by the way, least satisfactory, has been a handful of green leaves or a bunch of grass placed in the top of the hat. Though cool when first plucked, the vegetable matter soon absorbs not only the sun's heat, but that of the head, and not only is the heat intensified, but the little ventilation that before existed is now entirely cut off. A wet napkin or kerchief has been thought by some to be preferable to the popular cabbage-leaf; but brief experience always results in discarding such appliances unless they can be frequently moistened with cool water, and even then the rapid transition from heat to cold is apt to be productive of ill results, the top of the head being extremely sensitive, and as easily affected by a sudden chill as by a too violent heat. While the dress silk hat, or beaver, as it is commonly called, is generally considered warmer than the summer straw, the fact is that the liability to sunstroke is as 100 to 1 in favor of the latter, for the reason that the crown being lower the direct rays approach so near the top of the head as to render almost futile any interposing substance. As before remarked, cork and pith are the only acknowledge shields yet applied to hat tips, as the upper hat linings are technically termed, and these substances are too expensive as well as too bulky for general use.

A Boston man has discovered that mica, known to science as muscovite, and commonly called isinglass, possesses properties which so nearly renders it impervious to heat as to place it far in advance of every other known material which has ever been used for such a purpose. The method is adopted of placing in the crown of the hat a sheet of mica from three to six inches in diameter and variously shaped according to the fancy of the manufacturer, or the form and style of the trademark over which it forms a transparent shield. It can readily be seen that the mica serves three very important and appreciable uses, as it protects the silk lining from contact with pomade (and perspiration, if no cosmetic is used), protects the ornamental trademark from discoloration, and serves as a preventive against sunstroke. Arrangements are already made by which these tips will be placed in half a million straw hats during the coming season, which can be applied at a slightly increased cost. The difficulties in the way of perfectly ventilating hats have been so numerous and so marked that hat-makers as a rule have ceased making any considerable effort in this direction; and the majority of stiff hats now put upon the market have no ventilation whatever, and bald heads are becoming more and more numerous. By the application of this device the eyelets which hold the mica tips in place also serve as vents through which the air freely passes.

FORTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, June 26.—Intelligence of a frightful calamity at a place of amusement in Derrin, on the shore of Lake Como, is just received. While a performance was in progress at a puppet theater the structure took fire and was entirely destroyed. Forty-seven lives were lost, and twelve others were injured.

The show was in a large hall over the tavern. There were ninety persons in the hall. A Bengal light was used to represent fire, and sparks from this set fire to a quantity of straw and fire-wood in an adjacent room. On perceiving the flames the showman shouted "Fire!" but the spectators thought the cry was merely a realistic detail of the show, and remained seated. Cries of "Fire!" were soon raised outside the hall, and the audience, thinking an affray had arisen in the street, barred with a heavy table the door leading from the hall and they did not discover their mistake until the flames burst in the room. After the fire was extinguished thirty-seven charred corpses were found near the table, including the bodies of the showman and his wife. A large portion of the bodies are women and children. The wounded were hurt by leaping through the windows. A child was flung out of a window by its mother and fell upon a pile of straw. This is the only one of the spectators present in the hall not hurt.

Dragged Under by a Whale.

PROVINCETOWN, June 26.—Advice from Captain Dunham, of the whaling schooner Ellen Ripah of this port, state that while on a whaling voyage the mate, Mr. Dunham and a boat's crew, with the exception of one colored man, were lost. The captain and mate both struck a whale at the same time, and the mate's line becoming fouled, his boat was dragged under and never seen afterward. Before they could be reached all had perished but the colored man. Mr. Dunham was a brother of the captain, and leaves a family. The number of men lost is not stated, but is probably six to eight.

CHICAGO'S GIRL BARBERS.

How It Feels to Have the Pretty Mistress of the Razor Slop Soap-Suds Into One's Mouth—A Match for the Locquacity of the Male Tonsorial Artist—No Charge for Blood.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The idea of female barbers is something new and novel in Chicago, and there is only one shop in the city where the communicative masculine has been superseded by the equally talkative feminine. The place is on the west side, and since its establishment, about three weeks ago, it has done a tremendous business, and attracted so many customers from adjacent shops that the proprietors of the latter are growing wild with envy.

The shop is on the second floor of a two-story frame building, and a sign is conspicuously posted down below, which reads: "Shaving by Lady Barbers, 5 Cents."

SIX LADY BARBERS EMPLOYED.

People can read it from the street-car, and it has attracted a great deal of attention. It caught the eye of the reporter and in order to see what sort of shavers women make, and how they act as barbers, he climbed up the flight of stairs leading to the shop and found himself in a medium-sized room with every sign of a large and active tonsorial trade. There were seven chairs in the apartment, and all were occupied by customers having their hair cut or getting shaved. Of the seven, four were manipulated by females and the rest by men, which was not altogether according to the sign. Besides the men who were in the chairs, there were a dozen or more sitting around the room waiting their turn. The ladies were not at all bad looking, and there was one, indeed, who was particularly pretty. Her sleeves were rolled up above the elbow so that they should not interfere with her work, exposing a pair of dimpled elbows. Her hands were white and clean, and she seemed to be skillful in the use of the razor, as she drew it rapidly up and down her customer's face and dexterously whetted it on the strap. Her feminine co-laborers were equally quick in their movements, and they also seemed to be familiar with the business, but the girl in brown was the one which the casual visitor always promised himself the novelty of being shaved by. It was noticed that the men lingered longer in their chairs after they had been shaved than men usually linger, and that they found in nearly every case a place where the razor had not altogether performed its functions. Each man invariably called the lady barber's attention to it, and that necessitated the latter's running her hands over the face and under the chin of the customer.

A great many young fellows come to this shop who have nothing but down on their cheeks. That reminds me of a joke one of the girls perpetrated one day. A young man with tight trousers and one eye-glass came in about a week ago with a stocky frame. He looked around leisurely for a minute or so, and then said to his friend: "Boastfully had John, you know, to come here, but it will be quite jolly to say you have been shaved by a girl." Annie, who shaves in the next chair, is a very nice-looking girl, and the young fellow took off his coat and stretched himself out in her chair. "I say, Mary," he said, "how do you shave, you know, up or down?" Annie winked at me and then looked carefully at his face a minute, and then said: "We usually shave up, sir, but in this case I guess I'll have to shave down," and she put so much stress upon the last word that the other young fellow burst out laughing, and every body in the shop laughed, and the swell in the chair looked so silly you would have thought somebody had sat down on him. "Next."

A Miserable Brute.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—A tragedy which in all probability will result fatally was enacted this morning about 8 at No. 9 Race street. The building is a tenement, and is occupied by three families. Barclay Connolly and family occupy two rooms on the first floor. Connolly came home this morning, after being out all night drinking and carousing with some companions. He rapped on the door and called his wife. The door not yielding as soon as he thought it should, he burst it open with an ax. As soon as he entered he met his wife in the hall on her way to open the door. With an oath, he struck her a blow on the head. With a piercing scream the unfortunate wife reeled and fell to the floor with a stream of blood oozing from her head. The would-be murderer is behind the bars.

A Surer Method Than Congressional Enactments.

HELENA, MONT., June 26.—A Missouri special says: At 8:30 p. m. Saturday a Northern Pacific gravel train with about one hundred Chinamen on board ran into a wood train at Heron Siding, instantly killing eighteen Chinamen and wounding twenty-five others. The engineer of the gravel train was killed, and the fireman badly hurt. Nobody on the wood train was injured.

More Suits Against the Big Bridge.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Ten more suits against the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge have been begun. Mrs. Geo. W. Smith of 432 East Eighty-sixth street demands \$5,000 for the death of her husband. She has four young children. Nine other plaintiffs are represented. The suits are brought in the New York Marine Court and the Supreme Court, and the damages demanded run from \$2,000 to \$20,000.

Printers' Troubles in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The union composers on the daily papers of this city have voted by a bare majority to exact forty-five cents per 1,000 ems for type setting on morning and forty cents on afternoon papers after July 2. They are now paid forty and thirty-seven cents respectively. The publishers of the Tribune, Inter-Ocean, Daily News and Journal decline to accede to this demand, but propose to offer the abandoned situations to new men.

FOUND, A BACK-BONE

For the Scott Law, Which Is Declared Constitutional.

General Interest in the Decision—A Resume of the Law.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—During the forenoon dispatches reached this city announcing that the Supreme Court had decided that the Scott Liquor Law was constitutional. The interest attaching to this decision manifested itself on all sides, and extra editions of the afternoon papers were printed and sold in large numbers. The law provides that all beer and wine saloons shall pay \$100 tax each year. Those selling whisky and other spirituous liquors in addition are taxed \$250. The law was drawn up by Dr. Scott, of Lebanon, and enacted by the late General Assembly. The test suit was brought by the State this year against the Auditor of Athens county, to compel compliance with the preliminary provisions of the law. The case was brought before the Supreme Court by Attorney General Hollingsworth, assisted by Judge West, George Hoodly, Democratic nominee for Governor, J. W. Warrington and E. W. Kirtledge were for the defense.

Following are the principal points in the law:

Unpaid assessments and penalties thereon, will attach as a lien on the real property, so that the landlord is responsible for their payment.

Any saloonist who commences business on property not owned by himself, or without the written consent of the owner, is liable to be fined \$25 to \$100, or imprisoned ten days, or both, each day's continuance to be an additional offense.

Saloonists who return their business as dealers in malt or vinous liquors, and who shall sell intoxicating liquors, shall have \$250 added to their \$25 assessment, and if any of these increased assessments are not paid when due the penalty shall be 20 per cent added.

The revenues and fines from his law are to be distributed as follows: One-fourth to the poor fund of the county; the remaining three-fourths equally between the police and general funds; and where corporations have no police fund, the three-fourths shall be placed in the general fund.

Any person who sells intoxicating liquors to minors or drunkards shall be fined from \$25 to \$100, or imprisoned ten to thirty days, or both.

The dead letter law which forbids the selling of intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises is repealed.

He Must Linger.

COLUMBUS, June 26.—The Supreme Court to-day refused leave to file a petition in error for a new trial in the Lou Houk case, thereby sustaining the judgment of the Delaware Court of Common Pleas in the sentence of sixteen years in the Ohio Penitentiary, which he is now serving out.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EGYPT.

LONDON, June 26.—Advice from Egypt state that forty-two deaths from cholera occurred at Damietta yesterday. Although a sanitary cordon has been established, and railway communication with the city suspended, the disease is evidently spreading, as two cases were also reported from Mansurah, which is thirty-four miles distant.

AFRICA.

LONDON, June 26.—Intelligence is received from Sierra Leone that recent British operations against Chief Gbowwe were attended with great atrocities. The native allies butchered and mutilated all the male prisoners. These allies lost over 100 men during the attack upon the main fort, which was captured. Eighty-two of the enemy were killed by a single shell.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—An immense fire is still raging in the warehouses at Gutajusky Island, at the mouth of the Neva river, and is apparently far beyond the control of the firemen. It can only burn itself out, and the extent of the loss can not be predicted. The flames have spread to the shipping, and several vessels are on fire. The flames were still raging at 5 o'clock this morning. The loss at present is from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 roubles. The origin of the fire is credited by many to the Nihilists, although it is not yet certainly known.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 26.—Mr. Horace White, Mr. Shearman and other well known Americans identified with free trade interests, have accepted invitations to the annual dinner of the Cobden Club on Saturday night.

LONDON, June 26.—Norman, the informer, who was tendered his freedom yesterday, has elected to remain in prison until the authorities are prepared to send him abroad.

GERMANY.

HANOVER, June 26.—The illness of Prince Bismarck is so serious—how bad no one knows—as to cause free speculation as to his successor. Many names are mentioned, but the presence of Herr Von Benningner lends to the belief that the succession would fall to him in the event of the Chancellor's death.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 26.—The report of the conflict at Carragh between the police, the Mayo militia and the English regulars is confirmed. It is likely several of the wounded will die. Only five soldiers were killed outright.

The German government will not permit men belonging to its navy to take to China the iron-clad recently launched at Stettin.